THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

"EQUAL RIGHTS AND EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGES IS THE PRICE OF LIBERTY; AND POWER IS ALWAYS STEALING FROM THE MANY TO THE FEW."

CHARLOTTE, N. C., JANUARY 28, 1841. NUMBER 18.

How plain we have to resume the ownership of all the property of the people, or make every one of us feel there; hence my opinion is the Treasury, and cause over all the hard necessary in the late change of the said Treasurer; look into matters at the Land Office, in the Post Office and all the other offices and see what is there, and what ought to be there,—and especially to see if any of the folks now there have by any accident left any of their own money behind them, and have it paid to them, so that every honest man gets his due—and the rogues (if there are any) may get their due also. And after getting all these matters right, then, Major," says the General, "if you want an office, I'll see that you have one, and the best one I can advise you to take is, to watch your chance and when you see a rogue active with deceitful going to [illegible] purse, put in and take it—and if you [illegible] get the money to pay for it, I'll lend you, and then shoulder your gun, and hunt your own coon, and dig your own [illegible], and if your country calls on you to fight, shoulder your musket, and go; and there is no telling but the time may come when the People may drag you out of your retirement, as they have me, and make you [illegible] President."

So that is pretty much all I have got to look for, and I thought I would tell it, just to let a good many folks see what the General's notions are if they don't get an office,—for it is just as like as not, if he don't appoint them it is because he wants to keep them to cut a bigger figure hereafter.

Your friend,
J. DOWNING.
Major, &c. &c. &c.

Mr. Shepard's Reply to Mr. Clingman.

Mr. Editor: *Mr. Clingman* has seen what a singular complaint attached to his Speech, as published in your last paper.—He says my first Speech as published, is somewhat altered in the publication. Now, all I can say about the matter is, that I delivered the Speech from more copious notes than is usual with me, and for the simple reason that I intended to avoid all chance of misrepresentation; and I endeavored to give it precisely as delivered; and I believe it is as nearly so as possible. As a proof of its accuracy, a gentleman of the House of Commons, (Mr. Smith of Hertford,) who heard each of it, asked me if I had put written it out before delivery. He was struck with the remarkable identity between the spoken and the written speech.

All the public care about, I suppose is, are the *facts* and *arguments* such as they are now represented. I am only desirous of presenting a few statements to the people. I have entered into no editorial controversy with Mr. Clingman; and if it will be of any gratification to him, I yield him the palm—the more readily, since a victory in such a contest would be no triumph. The speech I now send you, was delivered on the spot of the occasion, without notes, and no Editor has "politely waited on me," with notes, to aid me. It is as accurate as I could make it, under such circumstances. If Mr. Clingman can write out speeches *verbatim et literatim*, as delivered, he is a very extraordinary young man.

W. B. S.

The gentleman from Buncombe has thought proper to change the current of this debate, and to make a personal attack upon me and my political course; he has dealt in assertion as coarse and illiberal, as I trust I can show they are unjust. If the gentleman can reconcile such conduct to his own sense of propriety, I certainly do not object to it. No public man should object to having his public character discussed.—All he ought to ask of those who undertake the task of his dissection, is that they would correctly inform themselves of facts and events; state them fairly, and not trust entirely to rumor and insinuations.

The gentleman, in designing me a great injury, has no doubt conscientiously rendered me a very great service. I am therefore much obliged to him; "I thank thee Jew for that word." He has afforded me a public opportunity of putting at rest forever, a slander which has been most industriously circulated for the last two or three months, and although it has done the biddings for which its inventors designed it, still it is agreeable for me to expose it. It has sat hitherto squat, like a toad, ugly and venomous, disguising its true form and character, and scattering around a pernicious influence. I will now touch it, if not with the magic spear of Ithuriel, at least with the spirit of truth, and force it to assume its true character and lineament, and which will be found, as in the sacred story alluded to, the source of falsehood.

The gentleman has accused me of hostility to the West. I deny the charge, and appeal to the votes I gave at the last session of our Legislature, as conclusive proof of its injustice. I say, Sir, and I think the assertion was proved, that those who represent Western interests in the present Legislature, have been too grasping, that in their anxiety to reward a personal friend, and a political favorite, they have overlooked and entirely disregarded a great Eastern interest, if not to its entire annihilation. I did not accuse the Western people of being parties to this injustice. No; Sir, I believe if they had been present, they would have had the liberality to have said, let the greatest peculiar interest which North Carolina has at Washington, be represented by whomsoever that interest may think best calculated to aid it.

What interest, Mr. Speaker, has North Carolina at Washington, which is not common to the rest of the States, and which will require the special attention of our Senators? A political character has always been my abhorrence, and of all charges, none could have astonished me more than this; and, sir, if the gentleman will listen to me, I can convince him that he has been most egregiously duped in this matter.

It will be impossible for me, Mr. Speaker, to defend myself, without alluding to the political course of Messrs. Graham and Mangum, particularly of the latter gentleman; and if I should tread somewhat roughly upon his toes, I hope he will excuse me, and look to the unknown and impartial friend from Buncombe, whose over zeal has compelled me to compare my humble self with that shining example of political consistency.

Of Mr. Graham's opinions or services, I know nothing, and shall therefore say, nothing. I presume he owes his exaltation to that [illegible] which is said to be a [illegible] for future favors. With Mr. Mangum's public life, I am somewhat more familiar. We served together in Congress during the most extraordinary period of the political history of this country, a period which required greater firmness and stability of character among the members of Congress, than any previous year.

The occupant of the Presidential chair, at that time, (Gen. Jackson) was a man of unbounded popularity and a force and incontrollable will, a man who had for to expose a flaw of the honesty or capacity of a public servant; and however great he might previously have been, he was struck down as if by a political palsy, and a mark was placed upon him, which deprived him even of the sympathy of his fellow men.—These were times, sir, which if they did not try men's souls, tried most awfully their love of place.

Mr. Mangum and myself went into Congress as the political friends of Gen. Jackson; he entered the Senate of the United States a statesman of mature age and established reputation, whilst I took my seat in the House of Representatives, the first time I had ever been a member of any deliberative body, a young man, obscure and unknown. The President very soon commenced his attack upon the Bank of the United States, and I think I am warranted in saying, that attack was received with almost universal astonishment throughout the country. The constitutionality and utility of the Bank was supposed, by all parties, to be "*res adjudicata*." It had been brought into existence by the democratic party. Mr. Madison, who had once been its opponent, had surrendered his opposition, from a sincere conviction, founded upon the best of all evidences, official experience, that some such machine was necessary to the safe and efficient operations of the Treasury department. To the surprise of every body, Gen. Jackson first proclaimed the bank had failed in furnishing the nation with a good currency. Now, whatever other objections may be fairly brought against such an institution overshadowing and controlling the entire business of this vast country, the late bank was not liable to this objection; its currency was the best in the world, for it was preferred every where to gold and silver.

In 1832, the President's objections to the Bank came before Congress for their consideration, upon an application of the Bank for a renewal of its charter; and a bill for that purpose, with sundry improvements, passed the Senate by a large majority. Mr. Mangum will be found, by his vote on that occasion, giving an uncompromising hostility to the bill. He voted nearly always with Messrs. Hayne and Benton. The bill passed the Senate, and came to the House of Representatives. I voted for it—not that I entertained any special fondness for the Bank—but because the country was prosperous, and satisfied with the existing state of things. I had heard no complaint; and I thought it the part of wisdom to let well enough alone. I did not suppose, that because I was friendly to Gen. Jackson, it was my duty to go with him in all the wayward-ness of his passions and prejudices. I knew then, as I afterwards found, that my vote would expose me to much censure. I preferred, however, what I conceived to be the best interests of my constituents to temporary popularity.

Mr. Mangum, it must be presumed, voted against the bill from one of two reasons—either to please the President, and protect his own popularity at home—or because he thought the institution unconstitutional. If he voted against the bill because he objected to its details, every body must admit, it was the duty of a gentleman filling the important post of Senator, to have pointed out his several objections; and, unless they were very weighty, he ought to have yielded, sooner than give a vote which, if successful, would revolutionize the whole monetary system of the country.

It is but justice then to Mr. Mangum to suppose, that he voted against the bill rechartering the Bank because he thinks such institutions unconstitutional—an objection which no political inconvenience or fiscal necessity can justify a Senator in overlooking.

For, sir, I hold it to be a cardinal point in the creed of every American politician, that the Constitution is the supreme law of the land; and that no politician can be justified by any circumstances, in giving a vote which he believes to be in violation of the provisions of that sacred instrument.

That this must have been Mr. Mangum's opinion at that time, and continued on to a very recent date, I hold in my hand the most unquestionable evidence. This, sir, is a paper containing Mr. Mangum's political creed, given by him voluntarily to a gentleman who sits near me, (Mr. Wilson, of Edgecomb,) two years ago, and preserved by that gentleman as conclusive evidence that Mr. Mangum had not departed from his old political creed; which was formerly in strict accordance with the gentleman from Edgecomb, who is known to be constitutionally opposed to a Bank of the United States.

COPY.

Willie P. Mangum says, that he never voted for a bank in his life, neither State nor Federal. He further says, that he never voted to appropriate a cent in his life in favor of internal improvements by the General Government, without the District of Columbia. He further says, that he never voted in favor of a tariff of protection, but did and said every thing in his power to defeat every measure of that description. He further says, that he has uniformly voted in favor of economical appropriations, and has opposed, by the power of his influence of expenditures to upwards of $20,000,000 in one or two years, and the general increase of all items for the last 4 or 5 years by the General Government. That he professes and hopes that he has acted uniformly upon the principles of strict construction of '98 and '99, and that he has never consented to be harnessed by any party, so as to deviate from the above principles.—And he defies any documentary proof to contradiction of any of the essential principles contained in the above. Mr. Mangum further say, that he is decidedly opposed to the present Administration, believing that the head of the government and many of his friends, have violated the most, if not all of the essential principles contained in the above.

In presence of, (Signed,)
LOUIS D. WILSON,
W. A. BLOUNT.

Dear Sir: The foregoing is a copy of the political statements of the Hon. Willie P. Mangum, communicated to writing by me, at his request, during the session of the Legislature in 1838, forwarded at your request, and which I am authorized to do by him.

Respectfully, &c.
LOUIS D. WILSON.

To Hon. Wm. B. Shepard.

During the same session of Congress, another question arose, which has much divided the people of the United States. I mean the division of the proceeds of the public lands, according to the provisions of Mr. Clay's celebrated land bill. As the origin and history of the bill is but imperfectly known to many Senators, I will state what was generally said of the matter in Washington, at the time.

There has always been a strong party in Congress, composed principally of members from the new States, who are desirous of having the public lands ceded to those States. Some of them have gone so far, as to claim them as a matter of right. In 1832, a resolution was introduced into the Senate, enquiring into the expediency of such a cession. The resolution, contrary to all parliamentary precedent, was referred to the committee on manufactures, although there was a standing committee on the public lands, whose special duty it was to attend to such matters.

Mr. Clay, was however, chairman of the committee on manufactures, and some uncharitable people in Washington supposed, that as he was thought of for President, the design of his enemies in making such a reference was, that if he reported in favor of giving the lands to the new States, he would ruin his prospects in the old, and if against it, he would ruin himself in the new States.

Mr. Clay, however, to the dismay of his political foes, viewing the subject as a great statesman, anxious alone to render full and impartial justice to every portion of the country, reported back to the Senate that celebrated bill, which met at once with the approbation of every fair mind, even among his political opponents. And sir, it is a remarkable fact, that such was the power of truth upon that occasion, that the bill passed by a considerable majority, although the Senate was politically opposed to him. How did Mr. Mangum vote on this bill? He voted against it, as usual, with Benton and Hayne. The bill came down to the House of Representatives, and I voted for it, along with very few Southern members. It however failed to become a law. I have always regarded the loss of this bill, as the greatest misfortune which has befallen North Carolina, since the revolution. Had that bill passed, we would, as a State, have received up to this period, more than $3,000,000, and escaped the long train of evils which have followed in the wake of that disaster.

The Federal Government would have had no surplus revenue to feed its corruption; there would have been no specie circular, or distribution bill, enabling a cunning Secretary to throw confusion into the currency and business of the country. North Carolina would have had ample means to build a road for the gentleman from Buncombe, and do whatever else the welfare of her people required. And what, sir, is the reverse of this picture? The money has been lost through banks and defaulters, to the benefit of no one.

I said, sir, that I voted for the bill with a few other Southern gentlemen, and for that vote I incurred the displeasure of the leading Southern politicians. I well remember, that some of the South Carolina delegation, on their journey home after the rising of Congress, did me the honor at a public place near my district, of proclaiming me an enemy to the South, because of the votes I gave. I say, sir, I regard such denunciations as honorable; for I look upon my vote upon the land bill, considering the time and the circumstances under which I gave it, as more creditable to me, than any act of my political life.

I have selected, Mr. Speaker, these two subjects of the bank and the public lands, not only because they were two prominent features of the last administration, and therefore admirable tests of any political consistency; but, sir, they are now recognized as the cardinal points of the creed of the Whig party in North Carolina. The gentleman from Buncombe will not deny that these are test questions, since he was an active member of the caucus which took unconditional pledges of its nominees upon the subject of a bank and the public lands.

I therefore submit it to a candid and impartial public to decide, how far the gentleman from Buncombe has been actuated by a spirit of justice, when he says he was doubted my political consistency. The conclusion is irresistible, from the facts I have stated, that he has either misrepresented the opinions of his constituents, or evinced a most extraordinary ignorance of the wishes of the gentleman, whom he has selected as the exponent of the principles and wishes of the Whig party.

I regret, Mr. Speaker, that I have been compelled to bring forward in prominent relief before the Senate, the votes of Mr. Mangum. I entertain no feeling of hostility or unkindness towards that gentleman, nor am I disposed to embarrass him. I have no doubt, if he has changed his views upon these subjects, he has good reasons for doing so, at all events, if he dislikes these public exhibitions, he must pray as other politicians have done, "save me from my friends, and I will take care of my enemies."

I have been assailed as likely to deceive my political friends, and I know of no other way of disproving such a charge, than by a reference to my past conduct in comparison with those persons who are exhibited as standards of political morality.

The gentleman from Buncombe expresses surprise that I voted for Mr. Mangum, knowing as much of his course as I did.—I voted for Mr. Mangum upon the first balloting in caucus, because I had been repeatedly assured the West desired he should be sent back to the Senate. Many Western gentlemen said that was the desire of their constituents; many gentlemen had electioneered upon the manner in which he had been removed from the Senate, and as a reward for his having surrendered three months of his term of service they were desirous of putting him back for seven years.

Believing the Western people had a right to gratify their own taste and humor in this matter, I yielded with pleasure to their wishes. I did so the more willingly, because I supposed as a matter of course, the second vacancy would be filled by an Eastern man.

The gentleman from Buncombe, in commenting on my remarks in caucus, has forgotten to tell the Senate, and I then said my name should be no obstacle to the selection of an Eastern man. And, sir, if the slightest intimation had been given to me, that any portion of that assembly entertained the sentiments which have been avowed here to-day by the gentleman from Buncombe, it would have been peremptorily withdrawn. I myself did not entertain the slightest thought, that I would be the choice of that assembly. I had been too correctly informed of the secret influences which were at work in this City, to entertain any such prospect. I did think that a distinguished Eastern gentleman, a former Governor of our State, (Gov. Dudley) whose name was in nomination, would have been selected. And, sir, had the lot have fallen upon him, I would have never uttered a word of complaint. I had been informed, that six years ago, this gentleman was defeated by a very small majority in a caucus for the Senate, because he was a friend to the opening of our inlet. And, sir, if an attachment to Gen. Harrison is hereafter to be the only test of qualification for the Senate of the United States, I knew this gentleman stood unimpeached on that subject, and I could not believe that any party, even when flushed with victory and intoxicated with success, would commit so great an outrage upon the wishes and feelings of the rest of the State, as was perpetrated by our friends in caucus.

The gentleman from Buncombe says "that a friend of mine observed to his hearing, that I never acted with any party."—This, I presume, he repeats now as a sneer. I regard it, Mr. Speaker, in a very different light; I look upon it as a compliment. It is true, sir, I have never been a mere party man. I have always regarded the individual who goes right or wrong, with his party, who has no reflection or volition of his own, as a miserable creature, as a fit instrument in the hands of an artful demagogue, or a bold tyrant, to rob his country of her liberties.

It seems, moreover, that I incurred the gentleman's displeasure, because, "although elected as a supporter of Gen. Jackson's administration, my speeches were closely scrutinized by the opposition."

I know nothing of the gentleman's political course, in this respect, he has greatly the advantage of me. I presume, however, he was one of those idolatrous admirers of Gen. Jackson, who presumed he could do nothing wrong, and that it was an act of unpardonable audacity, for a member of Congress to think for himself upon any subject, where the President had thought proper to think for him. At a risk, however, of shocking the gentleman still more, I will tell him that I never was, nor ever pretended to be, a great admirer of Gen. Jackson, nor ever thought him a fit person for the Presidency. At the first election which took place after I came of age, I voted with the democratic party, and voted for Mr. *Crawford*. He was the only person voted for in the State, in whom success I felt any great interest. When the contest was narrowed down between Gen. Jackson and Mr.

of evil, nor do I regret it. Mine, I trust, has been quiet experience has satisfied me, that Gen. Jackson, impetuous and ungovernable as he undoubtedly was, is unquestionably a better man than Mr. Adams.

The gentleman says, if he remembers aright, on one occasion, I praised John Q. Adams. Now, sir, having plead guilty to so many charges, I trust he will believe me, when I deny this. The course of that gentleman, whilst I was associated with him, met with my unqualified disapprobation. What the gentleman alludes to, I presume it, that in a debate which took place in the House of Representatives in 1826, in allusion to the charge brought against Mr. Clay of having been guilty of bargain, intrigue and corruption, in procuring the office of Secretary of State, I did say, "it was a calumny which should be sent back to the filthy kennel where it was engendered."

And, sir, in what sort of a community do we live, that a public man cannot resent injustice to a political opponent without being rebuked for it, and having his motives questioned? I trust that I may never be that spiritless and unmanly thing which would shrink from such a duty.

Who is *Henry Clay*, that any American citizen should be afraid to do him justice? He is, sir, one of those gallant spirits, occasionally sent among us, to exalt and ennoble our species. During the darkest and gloomiest period of the war, when division at home and insult from abroad, threatened our free institutions with annihilation, he was the same ardent and enthusiastic Patriot he has ever been. He was then the idol of the democratic party, and if amidst our angry political dissensions, he has been jostled from his old associates, I trust the time is not far distant when a generous people will amply repay him the debt of gratitude which they owe him for his long and eminent civil services.

The gentleman from Buncombe, accuses me of being what he calls a "fence man," for having on several occasions thought for myself, and voted against my political friends. He yet takes good care not to specify the votes, and let them be condemned by their individual merits. I would say to the gentleman, that I defy him to point out a single vote given by me, during the eight years I served in Congress, the justness and prudence of which, has not been ratified by the people in the late Presidential election. If this constitutes a fence politician, I wish to God we had more of them.

It is a very common practice, Mr. Speaker, to contribute the present condition of the country entirely to Gen. Jackson.—That, sir, is unjust. Gen. Jackson had his faults, but if the Congress of the United States had acted with the firmness and independence becoming their stations; if they had not manifested the most pusillanimous subserviency to the President, he never would have trampled on them as he did.—They, however, thought I suppose with the gentleman from Buncombe, that they were elected as his friends, and they were therefore bound to obey him.

It is melancholy to add, sir, such notions as these prevailing throughout the country, and even to some extent among intelligent men; the President is every thing, the Congress nothing, the President's opinions control the Government, the Legislature has barely the poor privilege of squabbling about their daily rations. There can, sir, be no efficient reform of the Government, until we reform this monstrous abuse, restore to your members of Congress the right of individual and independent opinion, let them be tried and condemned by their constituents alone, and then the people will have for their agents, men of some pride of character, without which, there can be no security for the performances of their duties.

The gentleman says "for a great while after the nomination of Gen. Harrison, I was opposed to him." This is not exactly so, but I will not dispute with the gentleman about small errors; it would be insufferably tedious to do so. I admit I was opposed to the Harrisburg Convention, and bitterly regretted the result of their deliberations. I knew but little about Gen. Harrison. He was known to the country as a successful General, but of his civil qualifications, I, with the country generally, knew nothing. We have, since that time, both of us, become more enlightened. I thought, moreover, there was a man in the Whig ranks, who had done more for the Party than any man in the nation, a man pre-eminent for ability, who had borne our standard aloft in the darkest hour of our contest, and had frequently saved it from capture. Need I say that man was *Henry Clay*, or that the whole South looked to him as alone entitled to the nomination; and I firmly believe, the timidity of his friends alone, has prevented him from now being the President elect of the United States.

I am not, sir, an admirer of this new doctrine of availability. The people owe much to those public servants who serve them long and faithfully, in the civil walks of life, and ingratitude is a dark and heavy crime in nations, as well as individuals.

It is, moreover, unwise policy in the people, to treat with ingratitude, those persons who are best qualified to serve them. If the wise and the long tried are driven from their service by indifference or ill treatment, who will ultimately fill the public councils? The time serving and the grovelling. It is fortunate for the country, that Gen. Harrison's character, upon investigation, proves to be so irreproachable. The precedent however, was a bad one, and I hope it will not be again adopted. I trust the stock of military Presidents will not be engrafted upon the country.

Moreover, these national Conventions are extremely unfavorable to the relative strength of the South, and the smaller States of the Union. They are an admirably devised scheme for giving the whole control of the Presidential election to the large States, and if they become the settled policy of the country, New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, will hereafter always decide who is to be President.

The Constitution of the United States intended, whenever there was a division in the Electoral College, the election of President should be made in the House of Representatives, where the vote should be by States, giving to the smaller equal rights with the larger States. This is in our opinion, Mr. Speaker, a feature of that instrument, invaluable to the South, and one which we ought most strictly to adhere to. We are the weaker portion of the confederation, and the time is not far distant, when our influence in the Presidential election will be our only security for our peculiar institution.

For this reason, I, together with a large portion of the Whig party, denounced the Baltimore Convention which nominated Mr. Van Buren. For this reason, I was opposed to the Harrisburg Convention. The system is a bad one, and it is in vain to say we are compelled to resort to it. The pages of history tells us all bad precedents had a good beginning, and by what reasoning a States' right man can justify such a system, is to me extraordinary, unless he resides in a large State, and believes any means of gaining power justifiable. I forbear, however, Mr. Speaker, of going further into this subject; it is a very important one, and well deserves the earnest consideration of the Southern people. I have thus briefly alluded to it, in order to indicate the reason of my hostility to the Harrisburg Convention; a hostility which had nothing to do with Gen. Harrison's nomination, but is of a much older date, and I think amply justified both by the letter and design of the constitution. The gentleman from Buncombe asks, "whoever did hear during the late canvass, that this matter, (viz: the improvement of Nag's Head,) formed a part of the Whig doctrine? Here I take issue with the gentleman, and say most emphatically, that it formed a prominent part of the Whig doctrine. Gen. Jackson, in the height of his power, never denied that it was the duty of the Federal Government to improve the harbors and inlets of the country; he even permitted the constitution to ascend as high as tide water. Mr. Monroe in his celebrated veto of the Cumberland road bill, acknowledged the power in the Federal Government to appropriate money to all improvements, which were general and not local; nor did I believe there was any intelligent politician in this country, until I saw Judge Mangum's confession of faith, who seriously entertained the opinion, that the Federal Government had no power to appropriate a cent for any improvement without the District of Columbia.

All I can say is, if this opinion be a sound one, we have made a most foolish compact; we have given to the Federal Government the power of taxing our commerce in every port and harbor of the Union, and have denied to that Government the power of applying one cent to the indispensable wants of that commerce. Fortunately, however, for the country, the gentleman is not an oracle of the Whig party; he may be sound authority in Buncombe, but I doubt whether his authority extends far beyond that ancient and extensive dominion. We have, however, the most undoubted testimony, that Nag's Head is a part of the Whig creed. Why was it, that the entire North, during the last summer, was loud and bitter in their complaints; that the Van Buren party, during the last session of Congress, in consequence of the poverty of the treasury, omitted, for the first time in a series of years, to pass the annual harbor bill? And, sir, has it not been a constant theme of denunciation against the two last administrations, that whilst they were squandering millions on the harbors of the North, and of Lake Erie, scarcely a dollar found its way south of the Potomac river? The work at Nag's Head is an improvement strictly national in its character, and is far removed from all contested questions about internal improvement by the General Government; and if it is not a part of the Whig creed, I am at a loss to know what we have been contending for. At all events, if it is not, I will say that I have been most egregiously deceived; and if the gentleman speaks by authority for the Whigs of North Carolina, when he throws overboard the Nag's Head matter, I entreat him to throw me with it. I am not desirous of acting with any party that can be governed by such narrow and selfish principles.

The gentleman from Buncombe, bids me good morning as a political associate. He supposes, because I denounce in strong terms certain proceedings here this winter, as extremely selfish and illiberal, that I must of course abandon my political associations. He seems to be incapable of recognizing any bond of union, but a satisfaction with a division of the spoils. I do not permit any man, nor any set of men, to indicate to me a line of conduct. I have supported the election of Gen. Harrison, because I thought the country required a change. I have associated with the Whig party, because I supposed they advocated principles which are dear to me as an American citizen. I believe they are the friends of an efficient and economical administration of the Federal Government; that whilst they will administer its lawful and admitted powers for the benefit of the whole community, they will leave to the States the uncontrolled regulation of their domestic affairs. That they will bring back the Government to its ancient republican tact, and whilst they weed out its corruptions, and expel from its service the unworthy, they will invite around the national standard, the good, the intelligent, and the upright of all parties. When I am convinced by better authority than the gentleman from Buncombe, that they do not mean to do this, I will quit them, but not till then.

Papers in Alabama continue to urge a convention of the slave holding States to adopt measures to protect themselves against the Abolitionists. The Van Buren papers are especially vociferous on the subject. If the Abolitionists are let alone, they will soon die out. They are reduced now to a few designing men, who hope to cheat the negroes out of their pocket money, and a few antiquated spinsters, whom no white man would marry, and who have consequently become over-righteous, and very affectionate towards Africa's noble sons.—*Richmond Whig.*

"My son, can you tell me what year of the world this is?" "Yes sir—1840 and Log Cabin."

North Carolina Legislature.

Thursday, Jan. 7.

SENATE.

The bill to authorize the construction of the Raleigh and Western Turnpike Road, was taken up; when Mr. Chambers proposed several amendments, which, with the bill, were finally laid on the table.

Mr. Dyson, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom the memorial was referred, reported unfavorably in the petition from Orange, praying the Legislature to allow a bounty on silk. Concurred in.

The Resolutions relating to the improvement of Neuse River, was laid on the table, 28 to 17.

The resolution concerning the draining of Mattamuskeet Lake, was rejected, 29 to 19.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The bill to authorize the construction of the Fayetteville and Salisbury Turnpike Road was read the second time and rejected 68 to 46.

The Resolutions to pay for Surveys for the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road Company:—and

The bill in regard to the duties of Public Registers of the State; were each indefinitely postponed.

The Resolution concerning Lumber River was rejected.

A very large number of engrossed bills had their second and third reading and were ordered to be enrolled.

Friday, Jan. 8.

SENATE.

The bill to establish a County by the name of McDowell, was rejected, 28 to 15.

The Bill concerning the Banks established, or which may hereafter be established in this State, was rejected by the casting vote of the Speaker.

The bill for the relief of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, was taken up amended, passed its second reading, and ordered to be printed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The bill for the relief of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, and the bill concerning Common Schools, occupied the House the greater part of this day. The former of which was, after much discussion, rejected by a vote of 57 to 54, and the latter was amended and passed, yeas 76, nays 52.

On motion of Mr. Reid, the Resolution concerning Lumber River, which was yesterday rejected, was now reconsidered amended and passed the second time, by a vote of 59 to 41.

A very large number of bills had their several readings, and were ordered to be enrolled.

Saturday, Jan. 9.

SENATE.

The bill for the relief of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, was taken up, and after having been amended on the motions of several Senators, the bill was rejected. A great number of bills were read and ordered to be enrolled.

The engrossed Resolutions in relation to the Public domain, were taken up; when Mr. Reid moved to amend them, by striking out, and inserting as a substitute a series of resolutions, declaring that the public domain *is the property of the General Government!!* that a division of the proceeds of the sales thereof among the States, would increase the necessity of increasing the Tariff, or a resort to some other mode of taxation; that the General Government has no constitutional power to make appropriations for local Internal Improvements, or any other State purposes; that we are opposed to the assumption of the State debts by the General Government; that we are opposed to an increase of the Tariff; and that it is subversive of free government and the rights of the people to collect a public revenue for distribution by the Federal Government.—This string of resolutions was rejected, 24 to 20—being a strictly party vote. The resolutions, as they came from the Commons, then passed their third reading, and were ordered to be enrolled.

The bill to regulate stays and appeals so far as respects bank notes, was indefinitely postponed, 24 to 13.

The resolutions to authorize the erection of a Lunatic Hospital, were taken up; when Mr. Moore moved a substitute therefor; which, together with the original resolutions, was laid on the table.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The subjoined Communication was received from His Excellency, Gov. Morehead, which, on motion, was referred to a Joint Select Committee, consisting of Messrs. Worth, Bynum and Pasteur, of the Senate, and Messrs. J. P. Caldwell, Thompson and H. C. Jones, of the Commons:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, Jan. 9, 1841.

To the Honorable the General Assembly of North Carolina:

GENTLEMEN:—I have with transmit to your Honorable body a communication this day received from the Public Treasurer, to which I invite your immediate attention. Upon reference to the Act passed at the last Session of the Legislature, entitled an Act for the relief of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, I do not perceive that the Legislature contemplated the happening of the event apprehended by the Treasurer, viz: "The discontinuance (of) certain upon the Road, and consequently made no provision for such an event."

Should the Corporation cease their operations, the power of sequestration given in the 9th section of that Act, will be altogether nugatory; consequently, your Honorable Body will necessarily have to provide the Public Treasurer with the necessary means to meet the accruing interest as it falls due, according to the provisions of the 5th section of said Act, or a violation of the pledge of the credit and faith of the State must ensue—a violation that no Department of this Government will permit, if it can be avoided.

This Corporation is yet in its infancy, struggling for existence. The last Legislature extended a fostering hand to it, and backed its credit by that of the State, whereby the State is deeply involved on its account.

The success of this enterprise cannot be well ascertained, until it has since time for its development, and should it now be abandoned, and its operations cease, the event will be one greatly to be deplored, as it will be one not anticipated by the last Legislature, and will involve the State in deep pecuniary embarrassment, and will require some action on the part of your Honorable Body to protect the interest of the State.

I therefore respectfully call your attention to the Act aforesaid, and to the event apprehended by the Treasurer, and suggest the propriety of some prospective legislation to meet such a contingency.

This course also calls upon the members of again assembling, and the short [illegible]

Mr. Boyden introduced the following Preamble and Resolutions, which were read, and on motion of Mr. Reid, ordered to lie on the table:

Whereas it is manifest that nearly the entire circulating medium of the Country must continue to be Bank paper; and whereas it is also manifest that State Bank paper, except for local and limited circulation, can never answer the purpose of a general National circulating medium, so essential to the transaction of the business and commerce of the Country between remote places; and, whereas it has been decided by the proper tribunals appointed under the Constitution to make the decision, that Congress possesses the power to create a National Bank—

Resolved, therefore, as the opinion of this General Assembly, that the establishment of a National Bank is not only Constitutional but highly expedient and necessary as well for facilitating the financial operations of the Government of the United States, as for equalizing exchanges, and affording safer facilities to trade and commerce among the people, so important to their prosperity and happiness.

Resolved, further, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to use their best exertions to procure the establishment of a National Bank.

Mr. Caldwell submitted the following Resolution, which, on motion of Mr. Roberts, was ordered to lie on the table.

Resolved, That the Legislature of a State, acting as the Representatives of the People of said State, have the right to instruct their Members in Congress, and a just elucidation of the character of our political institutions requires that such instructions should be given whenever a Senator misrepresents the will of the State upon great questions of National policy, or in times of public emergency.

Mr. J. P. Caldwell, from the select Joint Committee on the subject, reported a Resolution authorizing the Public Treasurer to borrow money to pay the interest on the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Bonds, which, being read, was, on his motion, laid on the table.

A large number of bills were matured, and ordered to be enrolled. The House adjourned about 11 o'clock at night.

Monday, Jan. 11.

SENATE.

The bill to provide the North Carolina Justice for each and every Magistrate, in the State, was postponed indefinitely, 29 to 5.

The vote by which the bill for the relief of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company was rejected was re-considered, on the motion of Mr. Speed.

Yeas—Messrs. Albright, Alsop, Bynum, Chapman, Dockery, Edwards, Gaither, Hawkins, Holton, Matthis, Mitchell, Moore, Morehead, Montgomery, Parks, Rhodes, Sabb, Shepard, Speed, Spicer, Sprull, Waddell and Worth.

Nays—Messrs. Arrington, Cooper, Etheridge, Faison, Hill, Hoskins, Kerr, Larkins, Melvin, McDiarmid, Moye, Orr, Pasteur, Pollock, Reid, Ward, Whitaker, Whitfield, Williams and Wilson.

The title of the bill was then amended so as to read "A bill to secure the State against any and every liability incurred for the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, and for the relief of the same;" and the bill was ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Weddell presented a bill to authorize the construction of the Raleigh and Western Turnpike Road; which passed its first and second reading, and was laid on the table.

Mr. Bynum presented a bill concerning the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road company; which passed its first reading, and after considerable discussion, was laid on the table. (The bill provided that should the company refuse to accept the bill passed at this session for their relief, &c. and it should become necessary to foreclose the mortgage to the State, and decree a sale of the road, the Board of Internal Improvements should be authorized to purchase the road for the State, if the public interest required it.)—The bill was subsequently taken up, amended, and again laid on the table.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Mendenhall called up the Resolution concerning Lumber River, which was read the third time and rejected 42 to 46.

Mr. Roberds, from the joint Select Committee, to whom a Resolution from the Public Treasurer was referred, suggesting a probable deficiency of Revenue to meet the appropriations and current expenses of the State, reported a resolution authorizing that Officer to borrow money from the Banks if necessary.

The bill to improve the State Road from Reddie's River to the Tennessee line, was read the second time and postponed indefinitely, 41 to 27.

Mr. Winston presented the following Protest:

I protest against the passage of an Act, entitled "An act in favor of the Princess Ann and Kempville Canal Companies," because the bill gives exclusive power to certain persons in this State to navigate the Currituck Sound, the said Sound communicating with the Ocean. A State cannot give exclusive power to any Corporation or natural person to navigate any water, which can be used for the purposes of Commerce with other States, it being contrary to the third clause of the eighth section of the first Article of the Constitution of the United States, which provides that Congress shall have power, &c. to regulate Commerce with Foreign Nations and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.

PATRICK H. WINSTON.

An engrossed bill was received from the Senate, entitled "A bill to secure the State against any and every liability incurred for the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, and for the relief of the same." The bill was read the first and second time. It was opposed by Messrs. Cardwell and Gaither, but passed by Yeas and Nays, as follows, viz:

Yeas—Messrs. Barringer, Boyden, Brantley, Brower, Brummell, Byrne, Burns, J. P. Caldwell, Chambers, Clegg, J. W. Covington, J. M. Covington, Doak, Eaton, Farrow, Flemming, Franklin, J. R. Gilliam, D. A. Graham, J. Graham, Grandy, Graft, Guthrie, Hill, Howerton, Jefferson, H. C. Jones, C. Jones, Kenner, Mangum, Massey, Mendenhall, E. P. Miller, Mills, Morris, Morrison, McClean, McClenahan, McLaughlin, McLeoning, McMillin, Paine, Palmer, Pemberton, Proctor, Rand, Roberds, Sike, Thompson, Whitehurst, J. O'K. Williams, J. Williams and Winston—53.

Nays—Messrs. Adams, Allen, Baker, Barnes, Bell, J. Burns, Boyd, Brogden, Cardwell, Dickens, Eason, Fairbanks, Gee, Graves, Gaylord,

Mr. Bynum presented a bill to incorporate the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, (allowing limited increased rate of transportation,) which passed three times, and was ordered to be engrossed.

The two Houses having officially announced to each other that they had passed upon all the business brought before them, on motion of Mr. Wilson,

Resolved, unanimously, That the thanks of the Senate are due, and are hereby given to Col. Andrew Joyner, Speaker thereof, for the able, dignified and impartial manner in which he has discharged the duties of the Chair.

Upon which the Speaker made his acknowledgments to the Senate in a neat and appropriate address, and adjourned the same without day.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On motion of Mr. Caldwell, a Message was sent to the Senate, informing them that the House having got through with all its business was ready to adjourn *sine die*. A Message having been received from the Senate, in return, stating their readiness also to adjourn, Mr. Reid presented the following Resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the House are due, and are hereby respectfully tendered to Robert B. Gilliam, Esq. for the ability, dignity and impartiality with which he has discharged the duties of the Chair.

Whereupon the Speaker returned his thanks to the House, in substance as follows:

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:—I rise to congratulate you on the happy termination of the important labors that have devolved upon you—labors which, under ordinary circumstances, would have called forth your deepest attention, but, under present circumstances, peculiarly required your united forbearance and friendly exertions.

Assembled immediately after the greatest excitement that has perhaps ever agitated our beloved country since the days of our Revolutionary struggle, you were here convened with feelings, not only of opposition, but even of hostility. Yet such has been your prudence, and the kindly feelings by which your duties have been discharged, that scarcely has an instance occurred to disturb the harmony for which the deliberations of your body has been marked. Nay more; such has been the spirit of harmony and compromise by which you have been actuated, that those who met as opponents now part as *friends*.

Experience has taught me, that the difference with which I dissented upon the ordinary duties assigned me by your kindness, was well founded; and, I feel well assured, that it is owing to the kindness extended by you, more than to any abilities of mine, that I have been enabled to discharge them acceptably.

Notwithstanding the pleasing anticipations we now feel, of meeting our families and friends, there is an indescribable sympathetic sensation in our bosoms at parting—many of us perhaps, and some of us no doubt, parting forever. May the Almighty bless you. May you reach your homes in safety, and find your families and friends prosperous and happy. And may the blessings of the great Ruler of the Universe attend you through life. Gentlemen I bid you an affectionate farewell.

The House then adjourned *sine die*.

THE LEGISLATURE.

We subjoin the Titles of such Acts, passed by the Legislature, as were omitted in some of the Captions issued from this Office, at the close of the Session. On the last day of the Session, business is transacted with so much rapidity, that it is almost impossible to get an accurate account of what is done:—*Raleigh Register.*

PUBLIC.

To amend the 102d Chapter of the Revised Statutes, entitled an Act to provide for the collection and management of a Revenue. [Requires Sheriffs, when they make their returns of Taxes, to include Taxes collected on unlisted property.]

Supplemental to an Act passed at this Session, authorizing the appointment of an Agent to collect Cherokee Bonds. [Agent to give Public Treasurer a receipt, specifying the names and amount of the obligors.]

To prevent the transportation of Slaves upon Rail Roads, and Steam Boats, or Stage Coaches, without written permission from their owners. [Imposes a penalty of $500, and makes the owners of such means of conveyance, liable for the value of any slave who may escape by being transported in violation of this provision.]

To protect Churches. [Persons defacing any monument attached to a Church, or the Church itself, shall be fined or imprisoned at the discretion of the Court.]

To alter and amend the act to incorporate the North Carolina Rail Road Company, passed 1838. [Repeals the 25th section of said act; and provides for the opening of books for subscription to the amount of one million of dollars, for the purpose of making a Rail Road from Beaufort Harbor to the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, by *individual* enterprize alone.

PRIVATE.

To change the time of holding the County Court of Camden.

To incorporate the town of Henderson.

Altering the mode of drawing Jurors for the Superior Court of Rutherford.

For the more convenient administration of Justice in Burke.

For the more convenient administration of Justice in Franklin and Warren.

To incorporate Ora Lodge, in Beaufort.

To incorporate the Trustees of Asheville Female Academy in Buncombe.

To incorporate the Raleigh Mechanics' Association.

To incorporate the Little River Manufacturing Company, in the County of Cumberland.

To establish a Female Literary Institution in the county of Robeson.

To incorporate the Light Infantry Company in the town of Edenton.

To incorporate Cross Creek Manufacturing Company in the county of Cumberland. [Capital Stock $40,000, with privilege to increase it to $140,000. Private property of the Stockholders liable for the debts of the Corporation.]

RESOLUTIONS.

Concerning the States of Washington. [Grants permission to Mr. Fowler of New York to experiment on the remains of the States of Washington, provided he does not remove said remains from the City of Raleigh, and shall conduct said experiments at his own expense.]

Authorizing Private Secretary of the Governor to employ a servant for Executive Office. Limits the hire to $48 a year.

To authorize the Governor to employ Counsel to defend the titles of the purchasers of lands in Cherokee county. [Limited to fee to $200.]

Directing the Public Treasurer to borrow money. [Authorizes him to borrow a sum not exceeding $70,000, to defray the expenses of the State from this time till the 1st of November, 1842; the money to be borrowed from the Literary and Internal Improvement Funds, or to default them from any of the Banks in this State.]

In favor of certain Clerks of County Courts. [Releases them from fines incurred for failing to make proper returns to Comptroller.]

GEN. HARRISON AND HIS CABINET.

Our venerable contemporary and his Washington writers are interpreting the functions of the President elect, and anticipating the ides of March. They are not busily engaged arranging General Harrison's Cabinet for him. Perverted and delicious sports! Why cannot they wait the fulness of time until the maturity of events. So long addicted to ruling the federal roast the old Jacks here are still imagining themselves the power behind the Throne, and precipitated by the decree of the People, are walking with their heads off? What can expound the modesty of this federal conference of Gen. Harrison's enlistment? Or the kindness of relieving him of the responsibility of nominating a ministry for himself?

So it is, however. The federal quid who have upbraided Gen. Harrison as a granny—denounced him as a black cockade Federalist and Abolitionist—declared against him as the heartless editor of "our neighbor" men and neighbor women"—and assume to be the shavers of his most open enemies, and combs in advance among the results of his deliberations! Our venerable neighbor yesterday appoints Gen. Harrison's whole cabinet as follows (in letter from Washington):

Webster, President—Sergeant, Secretary of the Treasury—Clayton of Delaware, Postmaster General—Granger Secretary of the Navy—Preston, Secretary of War.

Having taken the liberty (in and to Scribe at Washington) of nominating Gen. Harrison's Cabinet for him, the Editor of the Enquirer lifts his eyes in pious horror at the monstrous supposition! What "could the Democracy (he asks) vote for such a Cabinet?" If he means Locofocism—Republicanism—Americanism, we will answer him frankly—nothing! The Modern Democracy which the American People have decreed to be an imposition and a mask for the worst political views, ordered under the saintly garb of patriotism; has nothing to expect from the towering intellect and lofty integrity of Webster, the learning and ability of Sergeant, the comprehensive intellect of Clayton, the vigor and sagacity of Granger, or the colossal genius of Preston.

We know not if these gentlemen, or any of them, are to enter into the Cabinet of Gen. Harrison. Possibly we might be justified in entertaining a doubt of the fact regarding the quarter from which the rumor comes, and not having heard that the Whig President had made Loco Foco his partakers of his confidences and the organs of his future intentions. But assuming the rumor to be true, hope we say is a Cabinet as far as it goes, high in integrity, irreproachable in character, brilliant in talent, unexceptionable as working men, and in their combined qualifications transcending any thing the country has known since, at least, the Administration of Mr. Monroe. We might, had we the choice, amend it in one or two particulars—but if Loco Focoism is right in its conjectures that the old man, we take them at the first hop, and will point to them exultingly, compared with those who now fill the same posts, and with pride, compared with the ministry of any other civilized nation of the Earth. It is not England or France assuredly, which can present a more distinguished list of ministerial functionaries.—*Rich. Whig.*

☞ We feel it to be our duty to caution our brethren of the Press, against a graceless vagrant who is traversing the country with his associates, giving Exhibitions of Singing, Dancing, &c.. His name is J. Morris, and he makes it a point of honor to take in the Printer wherever he goes.—*Bal. Sun.*

"I love to *figure*," as the tobacconist said who was in the habit of thrashing his wife.

Charlotte:

Thursday, January 28, 1841.

FOR THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

Mr. Editor: A few days since I learned with regret that the Gift for making a new County out of Mecklenburg and Anson, received its death blow in the Senate. Can you inform us how and by whom it received its quietus. I feel sir, interested in this matter and if the citizens of Mecklenburg knew half the inconvenience that we labor under in the lower part of the County, our situation would excite the sympathies, energies and exertions, of all lovers of justice and equal rights. Yours, &c.

JUSTICE.

To "Justice" we say that the failure of the Bill was predicted long since. Last summer before and after the election, this statement was made again and again.—Not a great amount of penetration was necessary to divine the failure of any bill of the kind. Some few were gullible enough to imagine that the new county would be formed—but their eyes are opened. Justice asks us several questions which for the present we decline answering, but we will answer them in a few days. There was a petition presented to the Legislature against the proposed division. The origin and progress of that petition we shall trace.

UNITED STATES FOR BRANCH MINT AT CHARLOTTE.

To 77 yds. superior Ingrain carpeting at $1 37,	$105 49
2 floor cloths, at $8,	16 00
6 hearth rugs, at $10,	20 00
2 table covers, at $7,	14 00
5 Venitian blinds, at $8,	40 00
2 do do at $10,	20 00
1 Oil Cloth, 441 square yards, $1 25	55 62
20 yds. super Ingrain Carpeting, $1 25	25 00
1 pair super inlaid Rugs, $7 50	15 00
90½ yds of Carpeting, at $1 33	117 00
	$428 11

If it requires 187½ yds. carpeting at the cost of $247 40, 44 square yds. of oil-cloth worth $55 62, 2 floor cloths, 2 hearth rugs, 2 table covers, Venitian blinds, &c. to enable the Mint to convert bullion into coin we are unacquainted with the principle on which they act. But look at what follows.

6 Chairs at $4 50	$27 00
1 Chair covered with Morocco for office,	31 00
1 Mahogany Table,	22 50
1 scroll Sofa for office,	31 00
1 Mahogany press Bedstead,	25 00
1 hair Matrass,	21 50
	$209 00

Can any one perceive the connexion between the process of coining and a Morocco covered chair worth 24 dollars.

To what part of the operation does a scroll sofa worth 31 dollars relate? To what particular part of the process is the Mahogany press bedstead and hair matrass costing $47 50, appropriated?

☞ On the 19th instant, the Legislature of Virginia elected Mr. Rives U. S. Senator for six years from the 4th of March next. It is gall and wormwood to the Locofocos. Any other man they would prefer to Mr. Rives. Be patient, locos, and take it easy—dont suffer yourselves to get in a passion.

☞ What a charming creature, said Mr. Wiggins, yes, said Mr. Boggins, delightful roared Mr. Piggins, fascinating cried Mr. Muggins, angelic sung out Mr. Baggit, heavenly echoed Mr. Peter Twaddle. Now from Mr. Wiggins, at id comin gone, down to Mr. Peter Twaddle the applause was unbounded,—praises flowed in like a cataract. Who could resist the soft blandishments of Mr. Wiggins, the tender look of Mr. Boggins, the graceful carriage of Mr. Piggins, the dark and piercing eye of Mr. Muggins, the delicate purple proboscis of Mr. Baggit, and the benevolent and patronizing expression of Mr. Peter Twaddle. Philosophy could not resist such a torrent of praise; then how could the delicate and susceptible Miss Cleora Madelina Nibblem withstand the shock? She could not, but staggering back from the key hole where she had with a palpitating heart observed the movements of the merry junto, she fell into a chair overpowered by the intensity of her feelings, and revelled in all the luxury of happiness. Delicate, fresh and uncorrupted by travel, said Mr. Boggins, just arrived cried Mr. Piggins, will they remain long in town? enquired Mr. Baggit, no answered Mr. Muggins. Well Boggins, said Mr. Peter Twaddle lets take a share before they vanish beneath the voracious appetites of oyster eaters, agreed cried all, and away flew the to Crow's for a gallon of pickled Oysters; while the delicate and susceptible Miss Cleora Madelina Nibblem, flew up stairs in a terrible rage and burst into tears.

☞ You've got no feelin, as the rooster said to the cook ven she wrung his neck off.

☞ What a delicious morsel, as the Snake said ven he wallowed on the Frog.

LAND REGULATIONS.

We publish the Resolutions adopted by our Legislature, on the subject of the Public Domain. They are short, but cover the whole ground.

Whereas, we believe that part of the United States having a party to the national compact, possessing an interest in the Public Domain, proportioned to the Federal population of such, at the terms of the compact, according to the usual respective proportions of the general charges and expenditure; and we are still more confirmed in this belief by the introduction of bills called "Preemption Bills," "Graduation Bills," and other measures into the Congress of the United States, unfriendly to justice as is intended to the older members of the confederacy;

Be it therefore Resolved, That this General Assembly do express in the most decided manner any act by the Congress of the United States, whatever title it may bear, which contemplates a disposition of the proceeds of the Public Lands, other or less than as set forth in the deeds of cession from the several States.

Resolved further, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress, be requested to use their best exertions to procure the passage of a bill directing the division of the proceeds of the sales of the Public Domain among the States in an equitable ratio, to be used by the States for Internal Improvement, Education, or any other purpose, as may be deemed expedient by the several States receiving said distribution.

Resolved, That the Governor of this State be requested to forward a copy of these Resolutions to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, with a request that they lay them before their respective bodies.

HON. EDWARD STANLY.

The reader will perceive from two Letters, which we publish to-day, from Washington, that there is a current rumor prevalent in the Metropolis, that our distinguished young Statesman, Mr. Stanly, is to be Secretary of the Navy. What degree of credit is to be attached to the Reports, we cannot say; we only know that it is the common talk in the political circles at Washington.—*Bal. Reg.*

AIDS TO THE GOVERNOR.

The following gentlemen have been commissioned as Aids to his Excellency, Gov. Morehead, viz:

William W. Cherry, of Bertie,
William T. Hargrove, of Granville,
William E. Mills, of Rutherford,
Robert B. Walt, of Rockingham.

DELAWARE SENATOR.

Richard H. Bayard has been elected a Senator of the United States from the State of Delaware, to fill the vacancy occasioned (nearly two years ago) by the expiration of his late term of service.

Thomas Clayton (now a Senator) has been re-elected Senator from the same State for six years from the 3d day of March next, when his present term of service will have expired.

Both these gentlemen are staunch Whigs.

MASSACHUSETTS SENATOR.

Isaac C. Bates (formerly for several years a Representative in Congress) has been chosen Senator of the United States from the State of Massachusetts, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Governor Davis.

CONTESTED ELECTION.

It will be seen from the Letter of our Correspondent, that the contested election between Naylor and Ingersoll was finally settled on Friday last, by adopting the Resolution declaring Mr. Naylor, (Whig,) the sitting member to be duly elected.—The vote was, for the resolution 110, against it 85. Of the North Carolina delegation, Messrs. Doherty, *Fisher*, Graham, *Hill*, Rayner, *Shepard*, Stanly and Williams, voted for the Resolution; and Messrs. Bynum, Conner, Hawkins, McKay, and Montgomery against it.—*Bal. Register.*

Mr. Webster.—Referring to the probable appointment of Mr. Webster, to the office of Secretary of State in the new Cabinet, the Nashville (Tenn.) Banner, says: "We should like it for more reasons than one, not the least of which is, that it would tend, in a great measure, to break down those sectional prejudices against Mr. Webster which have too long been a drawback upon his influence as a Statesman and his eminent usefulness as an expounder of the National Constitution. It is full time that we should all realize that we are one people, and that such men as Clay and Webster, whether born on "North or Northwest side," are the common property of a common Union. The late canvass did much, we are happy to believe, to bring about this oneness of feeling. The new Administration can do much more to consummate it."

The New York Correspondent of the National Intelligencer, of Jan. 14, says—"The Committee on Elections of the Legislature of Maine have reported that there was no choice of Governor at the September election. The vote stands thus:

For Kent, (W.)	45,575
" Fairfield, (L.)	45,507
" Hamlin, (L.)	28
" Smith, (W.)	13
Scattering,	55

The number necessary for a choice is 45,590. The acceptance of the report was objected to by the Whigs, on the ground that 100 votes for Fairfield and 45 for Kent, informally returned, were allowed, and was laid on the table. If the report is accepted, Kent will be chosen by the Legislature; but, if it is not, and the 145 votes rejected, Kent will be declared elected by the People."

☞ Hey Bob, what you got there!—Notbin' Bill, vy d'ye ax? oh cause as how you seem laborin'. Well Bob ise been actin' benivolint—easin' a feller creatur of what he don't want and I do, you see ise cotch a small porker just out of kindness to Mr. ——.

☞ Well Mike what have you been doing? musin zer! Well Jake what have you been at? helpin' Mike zer!

☞ Here goes it, as the Fox said to the Hounds.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Hon. Hall, (Whig,) has been elected a Representative to the present Congress, by a large majority over his opponent, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Colquitt.

As President Van Buren professes to be an ardent admirer of Mr. Jefferson, we recommend to his consideration the following remarks of his prototype: "I can say with truth," says Mr. Jefferson, "that one act of Mr. Adam's life, and one only, ever gave me a moment's personal displeasure. *I did consider his last appointments to office as personally unkind.* They were from among my most ardent political enemies, from whom no faithful co-operation could ever be expected; *and laid me under the embarrassment of acting through men whose views were to defeat mine, or to encounter the odium of putting others in their places.* It seems but common justice to leave a successor free to act by instruments of his own choice." This seems to be pretty conclusive authority for those who acknowledge Mr. Jefferson as the personification of genuine democracy, and who profess to be governed by his principles and maxims.—*Connecticut Courant.*

Amos Kendall.—A verdict of $12,085 40 has been rendered against Kendall, in favor of Stokes and others, in the Circuit Court at Washington, for damages for withholding defendant's pay as mail contractors. The case grew out of the celebrated Mandamus case. Kendall has appealed.

Illinois.—This State appears to be in a very bad financial condition. Under Loco Foco rule, she has run in debt 12 or 15 millions beyond her means of payment. In the Legislature, three bills to raise money to pay the interest and save the credit of the State, were introduced and lost in one day. A Loco Orator contended, that there was no obligation to make the payment—that the State might, like any other debtor surrender her public works to her creditors, and let them sell them for what they would bring. On a subsequent day, another bill making a conditional provision for the payment of interest, was passed.

Benton will have to include this State in his special Bankrupt Bill, and wind it up.—*Richmond Whig.*

Mr. Francis E. Rives, the present Representative from the Southampton District, has given notice that he will not be a candidate for re-election. Mr. French, of Southampton, and Dr. Edward P. Scott, the present Senator from Greensville—both Feds—have been announced candidates for the vacancy.—*Richmond Whig.*

Eclipse of the Moon.—There will be a total Eclipse of the Moon on the evening of the 5th day of February next. The Eclipse will commence at 7 o'clock, 9 minutes in the evening, and be visible in all parts of the United States.—*Bal. Reg.*

The grand national ceremony of removing the body of Napoleon to France, is described at great length in the latest Paris papers received in this country. It is an interesting fact, that the body was found in such a state of preservation when taken from the tomb at St. Helena, that the features of the great Emperor were at once recognised by those who had known in life. He was buried on the 9th of May 1821, within four coffins, the outside of mahogany, the next of lead, the next of mahogany, and the inner of tin.

WESTERN MAIL ROBBERS.

In a former Register we gave publicity to the fact, that the Western mail had been recently robbed at different times, and that there was no doubt that the depredations had been committed between Wheeling and Baltimore. Circumstances having fixed suspicion on the neighborhood of Uniontown, warrants were obtained against certain persons implicated in the robberies.—A stage driver, named Wm. Corman, who drove between Washington and Uniontown, Pa. was first arrested, who, on examination, implicated Dr. Braddee, Pinnell, his clerk, and Wm. Strayer, all of Uniontown, who were arrested, and in default of bail, were, with Corman, all committed to the jail of Fayette County. It appears, that the mail was robbed on seven different days, from the 15th of November to the 16th of December, on the arrival of the coaches at Uniontown, where the carriages were changed. All the mails, on these occasions, were duly discharged from the coach except the Eastern mail: this was detained, and the coach driven into the yard, where the driver's accomplices received this mail-bag, and conveyed it to the office of Dr. Braddee, where it was rifled of its contents, and then put away in a secret place, where all the bags have since been found. Ten thousand dollars of the money taken, have been discovered, secreted in a hay mow, with sundry apparatus for coining money, travelling trunks cut to pieces, pistols, &c. &c. It is supposed that upwards of one hundred thousand dollars in cash and drafts, have been abstracted from the mails by these depredators. The offenders are all in safe-keeping for trial. The Doctor seems to have been the prime mover in this mischief.—*Bal. Register.*

Murder of a Methodist Preacher.—We learn from the Nashville Whig, that a foul murder was committed on the 14th ult., near Hendersonville, Sumter county, Ten, on the body of Mr. Lindsay, a respectable clergyman of the Methodist Church of near thirty years standing, and 53 years old.—He was shot to obtain the money he had about him, $300, as is supposed, by a man by the name of Carroll, and thrown into the Cumberland River, where the body was found on the 20th, by dragging with a net. Carroll is a citizen of Missouri, but for the last six months has been in Tennessee, and wherever he is known, is rather celebrated for his expertness with the rifle. He has not been seen since, and a handsome reward is to be offered for his apprehension. A man by the name of Johnson, a supposed accomplice, has been taken up.—*Sun.*

Rioting.—A man was cautioned of this crime in New York a few days ago, who, while awaiting his trial on bail for marrying two wives, *actually married a third.*

The Widows of Revolutionary Soldiers.—It is mentioned in the report of the Secretary of War, that the act of July, 1838, granting pensions to widows, expires on the 4th of March next. The number of this class of pensioners is five thousand five hundred and eighty-six.

THE FLAG COUNTY OF THE UNION.

Laurens County in Georgia, gave a unanimous vote for Gen. Harrison. The return was 552 for Harrison, for Van Buren *none.*—*Bal. Reg.*

☞ Mr. Recorder Morris, has received his "walking papers" from the Governor of New York. Hon. F. A. Tallmadge has been appointed in his stead. If Mr. Morris had not been so very anxious to save his office, he might not have lost it. M. M. Noah, Esq. late of the Evening Star, has been appointed by the same authority, Associate Judge of the Court of Sessions.—*Bal. Register.*

KNOCKED OUT TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER—GOING—GONE.

Benton has been out Bentoned. Mr. Calhoun has cut in upon his electioneering speculations, and fairly outbid him with the great, soon (so these execrable demagogues think) to be the controuling *West.* While Benton is offering bribes to the new States in the shape of pre emption and gradation bills, conciliating squatters and whitewashing land pirates, Calhoun trumps him with an offer of the whole Public Domain, the magnificent heritage of the Old Thirteen, for which they fought and bled, to the several States in which the public lands lie! If Mr. Calhoun has not the genius as Mr. Benton thinks, to invent a bombug, he certainly is a bold bidder at the auction for empire, and can be extremely liberal with what is not his.

This movement was made by Mr. Calhoun last Friday. The question before the Senate was the "Prospective Pre-emption Bill." Mr. Calhoun signified his intention of moving to amend the bill, by a substitute, "Granting the Public Lands to the States in which they are situated." The report adds, (see it in the Whig of *yesterday*) that when Mr. Calhoun made this demonstration there was "much laughter from one side of the Senate." Wonder which side it was that laughed? Benton and Buchanan, at finding themselves outbid in the Presidential mart, or the Whigs, at seeing the boldest Nullifier so unequivocally and so prematurely show his hand?

Mr. Clay, in the course of the debate made numerous allusions to the "land traps" set by aspirants for the Presidency. He seems to have treated the trappers with a good humored contempt. He appears, in the brief sketch of his speech we have seen, to have done the People the justice to believe that they were fully competent to understand (and to reprobate) the demagogism which has the presumption to appropriate public property, the national heritage, to individual benefit—towards buying a future Presidency for Benton or Calhoun.—(We put Benton first, not as the highest bidder in giving away the Public Lands, but as the most avowed and respectable demagogue of the two.)—*Richmond Whig.*

The Rope Walk at the U. S. Navy Yard in Charleston, is said to be the most perfect establishment of the kind in the world. It is 1200 feet long, with granite walls, slate roof, and iron window shutters. The work is done by an enormous steam engine, by which the hatchelling, dressing, spinning, and almost every other operation in making a rope or cable, is done. About one hundred of the spinning, hatchelling and dressing machines, are in one room, in operation by steam. By the spinning of hemp in a machine, a more even thread and consequently more perfect rigging and cables are formed. At this Rope Walk, we understand the principal rigging for the Navy is or can be made.

A Comfortable Fee.—It is said that Sir James Clark and Dr. Locock, the principal Physicians in attendance at Queen Victoria's accouchment received, each, a fee of £1,000—more than four thousand four hundred dollars. We suppose these said physicians to Royalty most devoutly wish for her Majesty a long continuance of

Peace, plenty and joy,
And every year a girl or a boy.

MARRIED

In this county, on the 14th inst., by the Rev. John M. Caldwell, Mr. JOHN M. OCHLER to Miss ELIZABETH P., daughter of Mr. Needham Thomasson.

☞ To the Public.

ALL persons are forewarned against contracting with George Pettus, sen'r. hereafter for Lumber, at my Saw Mill on Little Sugar Creek, except by the consent of Darnet McKee, who is my sole agent for taking in bills and selling Lumber.

STEPHEN PETTUS.

Jan. 27, 1841. 18tf

NOTICE.

I, AS TRUSTEE of Henry S. Gorman, am authorized by him to make sale of all the property specified in the trust, except the land, on the 15th of February next, being the Tuesday of the February Court. The sale to continue from day to day, until all the property is sold. The property above mentioned consists of

One Negro Boy,

said to be a very good Plasterer,

1 Negro Woman,

Two Fine Blooded Colts,
One Wagon and Carryall,
Household and Kitchen Furniture,
All his stock of

CATTLE
AND

HOGS,
Farming Utensils,
Corn, Fodder and Hay,

and many other articles too tedious to mention. The Negroes will be sold at the Court House, the other property at said Gorman's dwelling house. The terms to be made known upon the day of sale.

J. F. PHIFER, Trustee.

Concord, Jan. 26, 1841. 19tf

The Markets, &c.

FAYETTEVILLE—JANUARY 20.

Brandy, Peach,	45 a 50	Feathers,	37½ a 40
do Apple,	40 a 45	Iron,	5 a 6½
Bacon,	8 a 10	Molasses,	27 a 30
Beeswax,	25 a 26	Nails, cut,	6½ a 7
Bale Rope,	9 a 10	Sugar, brown,	6½ a 12
Coffee,	12½ a 12½	Loaf & Lump,	18 a 20
Cotton,	7 a 9	Salt,	2 a 2½
do Bagging,	20 a 22	do in sacks,	2½ a 2½
Corn,	40 a 50	Wheat,	90 a 90
Flaxseed,	90 a 1 10	Whiskey,	25 a 30
Flour,	6½ a 6½	Wool,	15 a 20

CHERAW—JANUARY 19.

Bacon,	8 a 12½	Iron,	5½ a 6½
Beeswax,	20 a 25	Lard,	11 a 12½
Bagging,	25 a 30	Molasses,	40 a 50
Bale Rope,	10 a 12½	Oats,	35 a 50
Coffee,	12½ a 15	Rice,	4½ a 5
Cotton,	8 a 10	Sugar,	10 a 12½
Corn,	40 a 50	Salt, in sacks,	2½ a 2½
Flour,	5½ a 6½	do bushel,	87½ a 90
Feathers,	40 a 45	Tallow,	9 a 10½

CAMDEN—JANUARY 20.

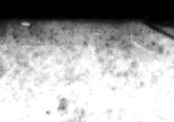
Bacon,	8 a 12	Iron, Sweedes,	5 a 6½
Bale Rope,	10 a 14	do English,	5 a 5
Bagging,	24 a	Molasses,	45 a 50
Butter,	15 a 25	Oats,	45 a 50
Cotton,	8½ a 10	Sugar,	10 a 12½
Coffee,	14 a 16	Salt, in sacks,	2½ a 2½
Corn,	62 a	do bulk,	2½ a 2½
Flour,	5½ a	Tallow,	10 a 12½

COLUMBIA—JANUARY 21.

Bagging, Hemp	12 a 25	Oats,	40 a 50
Bale Rope,	10 a 15	Oats,	50 a 60
Bacon, round,	10 a 12½	Iron, Sweedes,	6½ a 7
Butter, country,	15 a 20	do English,	5½ a 6
Cotton,	9 a 11	Lard,	10 a 14
Mackerel,	9 00 a 12	Molasses, Cuba	37½ a 42½
Flour, country,	6 a 7½	do N. Or	42 a 50

CHARLESTON—JANUARY 16.

Bacon,	9 a 12	Lard,	10 a 12
Bagging, Hemp	20 a 27	Mackerel, No. 1	13 a 14
do Tow	10 a 00	do No. 2	11 a 12
Bale Rope,	7 a 11	do No. 3	8 a 9½
Cotton, upland	8½ a 9½	Nails, cut,	6 a 6½
Coffee,	9 a 12½	Rice,	4½ a 5
Corn,	56 a 60	Salt, sacks,	2½ a 2½
Flour,	5½ a 6½	do bulk	1 a 1
Iron, Russia,	00 a 00	do T. Island	00 a 00
do Swedes,	5 a 6½	Sugars,	7 a 11
Molasses, Cuba	15 a 15	Loaf and Lumps	14 a 17
do N. O.	26 a 28	Teas,	45 a 90



NOTICE.

THE Citizens of Mecklenburg county and all others interested, are hereby notified that the next Term of the Superior Court of Mecklenburg County will be opened and held on the 4th Monday of February, and continue for one week and no longer. Suitors, Witnesses and Officers will attend accordingly.

T. N. ALEXANDER, Sher'f.

Jan. 26, 1841. 121

NOTICE.

I FOREWARN all persons from trading for a Note of hand, said to be executed by me to A. M. Maxwell, for three hundred and fifty dollars. I have never seen the note as the date I do not know, as I have never to my knowledge seen or signed said note, I am determined not to pay it unless compelled to do so by law.

JOHN RODGERS.

Jan. 25, 1841. 118*

NOTICE.

THE firm of Springs & Shankle is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the concern by Book Account will please come forward and close them immediately either by Cash or Note. Wm. P. Alexander will attend to closing the books at their old stand.

ANDREW SPRINGS.
A. J. SHANKLE.

Concord, Jan. 19, 1841. 18tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of Wm. Flinn, dec'd., are requested to come forward and settle immediately, or the same will be put in suit for collection. Those having claims against the Estate are requested to present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law.

LEROY SPRINGS,
Administrator with the Will annexed.

Jan. 25, 1841. 18tf

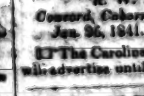
NOTICE.

I WILL sell at the late residence of Daniel McAuley, dec'd., on Tuesday, the 23d of February next,

One Negro Boy,

between 20 and 25 years old,

5 or 6 Head of


HORSES, CATTLE, HOGS,

and many other articles too tedious to mention. Terms of Sale, twelve months' credit, the purchaser giving bond and security.

DAVID A. CALDWELL,
Administrator with the Will annexed.

Jan. 26, 1840. 122

☞ All persons having claims against the estate will please present them within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of recovery. All persons who are indebted to the estate are requested to come forward without delay and settle their accounts and save cost.

D. A. CALDWELL, Adm'r.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to me by Note or Due-bill, are requested to settle them by Cash by the April Court, as I intend at that time to go to the West.

R. B. PARES.

Jan. 26, 1841. 119

NEW JAIL

TO BUILD.

THE subscribers will receive sealed proposals for building a JAIL in the town of Concord, until the 23d day of March next, at which time they will close the contract. The building is to be of Brick on a stone foundation, 45 feet long, 35 feet broad, and three stories high. The walls to be put up and the building covered in by the 15th of November next, and the contract completed by the 15th November, 1842. The contractor can receive the proceeds of the Tax for 1840 by the 15th October next, which amounts to about $1500, and $1500 annually until the whole is paid. Bond with approved security will be required of the contractor.

Any person wishing to contract for the same, can see the plan and specifications of the building by applying to either of the undersigned at Concord.

L. B. KRIMMINGER, } Commissioners.
WM. BARRINGER, }
R. W. ALLISON, }

Concord, Cabarrus county,
Jan. 26, 1841. 18tf

☞ The Carolina Watchman and Whig Banner will advertise until 15th March, and forward acct.

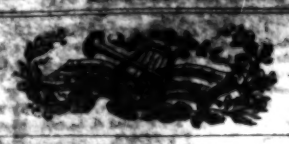
REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed from his late residence to the house formerly owned by Mr. Smith, dec'd., and lately occupied by Mr. Wm. W. Elms, immediately opposite the Charlotte Hotel. Where he is prepared to entertain a few Private Boarders, on reasonable terms.

J. M. HAFFOLDT.

Charlotte, Jan. 11, 1841. 18tf

POETRY.



THE LOST STAR.

BY L. E. LANDON.

A light has gone from yonder sky,
A star has left its sphere;
The beautiful—and do they die
In you bright world as here?
Will that star leave a lonely place,
A darkness on the night?
No! few will miss its lovely face,
And none think heaven less bright!

What wert thou star of? vanished one!
What mystery was thine?
Thy beauty from the East is gone—
What was thy sway and sign?
Wert thou the star of opening youth?
And is it then for thee,
Its frank glad thoughts, its stainless truth,
So early cease to be?

Of hope?—and was it to express
How soon hope sinks in shade,
Or else of human loveliness
Its sign how it will fade?
How was thy dying—like the song,
In music to the last;
An echo filling the winds among,
And then forever past?

Or didst thou rise as stars whose light
The fair Arcturus renders vain?
The rest shone forth the most dark night;
Thou didst not shine again.
Didst thou fade gradual from the time
The first great curse was hurl'd,
Till lost in sorrow and in crime,
Star of our early world?

Forgotten and departed star!
A thousand glories shine
Round the blue midnight's regal care—
Who then remembers thine?
Save when some mournful bard like me
Dreams over beauty gone,
And in the fate that wailed thee,
Reads what will be his own.

MISCELLANEOUS.

INTERESTING REVOLUTIONARY INCIDENT.

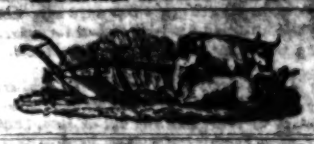
DIED—At Lyme (Conn.) on the 29th ult. Captain Ezra Lee, aged 72, a revolutionary officer. When the British fleet lay in the North river, opposite the city of N. York, and while Gen. Washington had possession of the city, he was very desirous to be rid of such neighbors. A Mr. Bushnell of Saybrook, Conn., who had the genius of a Fulton, constructed such a marine machine of a conical form, bound together with iron bands, within which a person might sit, and with cranks and skulls could navigate to any depth under water. In the upper part was affixed a vertical screw for the purpose of penetrating ships' bottoms, and to this was attached a magazine of powder, within which was a clock, which, on being set to run any given time, would, when run down, spring a gun lock, and an explosion would follow. This Marine Turtle, so called, was examined by Gen. Washington and approved; to preserve secrecy, it was experimented within an enclosed yard, over twenty to thirty feet water and kept during daylight locked up in a vessel's hold. The brother of the inventor was to be the person to navigate the machine into action, but on sinking it the first time, he declined the service.

Gen. Washington, unwilling to relinquish the object, requested Major Gen. Parson to select a person in whom he could confide, voluntarily, to engage in the enterprise; the latter being well acquainted with the heroic spirit, the patriotism, and the firm and steady courage of the deceased above mentioned, immediately communicated the plan and the offer, which he accepted, observing that his life was at Gen. Washington's service. After practising the machine, until he understood its powers of balancing and moving under water, a night was fixed upon for the attempt. Gen. Washington and his associates in the secret, took their station upon the roof of a house in Broadway, anxiously awaiting the result. Morning came and no intelligence could be had of the intrepid submarine navigator, nor could the boat which attended him, give account of him after parting with him the first part of the night.

While these anxious spectators were about to give him up as lost, several barges were seen to start suddenly from Governor's Island, (then in possession of the British,) and proceed towards some object near the Asia ship of the line—as suddenly they were seen to put about and steer for the Island with springing oars. In two or three minutes an explosion took place, (from the surface of the water, resembling a water spout, which aroused the whole city and region; the enemy's ships took the alarm; signals were rapidly given; the ships cut their cables and proceeded to the Hook with all possible despatch, sweeping their bottoms with chains, and with difficulty prevented their crews from leaping overboard.

During this scene of consternation, the deceased came to the surface, opened the brass head of his aquatic machine; rose and gave a signal for the boat to come to him, but they could not reach him, until he again descended under water, to avoid the enemy's shot from the Island, who had discovered him and commenced firing in his wake.—Having forced himself against a strong current under water until without the reach of shot, he was taken in tow and landed at the Battery, amidst a great crowd, and reported himself to Gen. Washington, who expressed his entire satisfaction that the object was effected without the loss of lives. The deceased was under the Asia's bottom more than two hours, endeavoring to penetrate her copper, but in vain. He frequently came up under her stern gallery, searching for exposed planks, and could hear the sentinel's cry. Once he was discovered by the watch on deck, and heard them speculate upon him, but concluded a drifted log had paid them a visit—he returned to the bottom and examined it fore and aft, and then proceeded to other ships; but the impossibility of penetrating the copper, for want of a cutting power, saved the lives of hundreds. The longest space of time he could remain under water was two hours. For a particular description of this submarine curiosity, see Silliman's Journal of Arts and Sciences.—*Phil. Sat. Cour.*

RURAL ECONOMY.



DEEP PLANTING.

A patron of ours informed us a few days since, that while taken his fodder, he discovered a great difference in the appearance between two pieces of corn which were planted at the same time, and in the same kind of soil. The fodder on one piece of ground dried up so fast that he could scarcely get through with stripping it, before it was entirely burnt up, to use the common phrase. On going to the other piece, he found it green to the ground, and in good plight for stripping. He was struck with the difference in the two lots of corn, and on reflection, recollected that on getting ready to plant his corn in the spring, he ran a furrow with a large shovel or bareshare plough, after which he followed with a small plough called a bull tongue, running it pretty deep in the same furrow, till he got perhaps half over the piece, when he concluded to plant the balance in the single furrow, and discontinued the use of the bull tongue. The result was, that the part planted deep, in the opening made by the small plough, where the large one had previously been run, produced a third more fodder, of a better quality than that planted in the shallow mark made by the large plough alone; besides the great difference there must be in the weight of the corn, drying up too fast of course to make a proper article for bread. This should be remembered by farmers, and the evil of shallow planting avoided, especially, since all seem to think the seasons are becoming shorter, and much drier than formerly.—*Southern Cultivator.*

AGRICULTURAL FACTS.

Let every farmer and gardener whose eye rests on the heading of this article, consider himself most earnestly entreated by us to send us "facts," or even a single "fact" which may come to his knowledge, in the progress of his practice in his rural business. No matter how unimportant a "single fact" of this kind may appear to the narrator, it may become of incalculable utility to the community. No matter in how rude a form it may come to us, we can so polish the rough gem, that it may come out a very diamond in value. What could not be effected for the common agricultural interest, if the farmers of the West would only send us the unstudied results of their experience, in every particular instance of an apparently new discovery!—If we could only get them into this most valuable habit, each would be reaping the benefit of the other's labors, and be adding to the general storehouse of information.—We will leave it to their choice whether to sign their names or initials only, to their communications, but the name seems the most honest way. Come, good friends of a common cause, send in your "facts," or but one "fact" in any manner you please, connected with the cultivation of the grains, the grasses, farm stock, implements of husbandry, manures, and manner of applying them, and the rest of the innumerable points of interest relating to the great fundamental building of man's wants and happiness in this physical department of his condition.—*West. Farmer.*

WORK FOR THE SEASON.

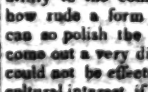
There is no part of the year in which the farmer should be idle. Improvements about a farm might be endless, and yet all of them important. Fences should be righted, and new ones made where needed; and the corners of all well cleaned out. It is now the most favorable season for unroofing houses and putting on new ones. Stables, barns, sheds, and corn houses, should be put in order, and new ones reared when needed.—He who neglects having houses and shelters for his horses, cattle, sheep, and even hogs for the winter, may expect to sustain loss from poverty and disease, through the winter and spring. It is an established point, that stock will keep fat on much less food housed, than if left exposed to the winter snows. Indeed, I should have said, it is impossible to keep stock in fine health and condition without protection from the hard weather. Much less food is required, when animals are regular fed, watered and attended.—*Kentucky Farmer.*

For Sale,

A VALUABLE COOK—brought up to the business. Also a Seamstress accustomed to house work of any kind, knitting, &c.

Apply to D. R. DUNLAP.

Charlotte, Jan. 19, 1841. 62t

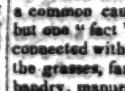


The subscriber must pay his debts—he therefore calls upon those indebted to him to pay up, and in order that there may be no excuse, he agrees to receive any kind of produce that can be converted into money, at the market price. Those who do not avail themselves of these advantages, will be called on by an officer after February Court, without respect to persons. D. R. DUNLAP.

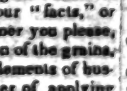
NOTICE.

WILL be sold at the late residence of Benjamin Withers, dec'd., on Tuesday, the 16th of February next, a quantity of

Pork, COTTON, Corn, Fodder, Hay, Wheat, Rye,



HORSES, MULES, CATTLE, HOGS,



One Loom and Tackling, One Cotton Gin. One Dutch Fan, Household & Kitchen Furniture,

and other articles too tedious to mention. Terms of sale, 12 months' credit, the purchasers giving bond with approved security. Due attendance will be given by us.

J. T. WITHERS, }
S. M. ELLIOTT, } *Executors.*

Jan. 18, 1841. 61t

N. B. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment immediately; and those having demands are solicited to present them duly attested within the time prescribed by law or this notice will be plead in bar.

WARRANTEE DEEDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

E. E. ANDREWS, DENTIST,

WOULD inform the public generally, that he has returned again to Charlotte. This place he now considers as his residence which he hopes will give satisfaction to those that he has operated upon in his past practice; and those that may call hereafter will have an opportunity always of returning upon him if their work should prove bad. This should not be overlooked that he warrants all his work, and considers himself bound for any that may fail on the account of unfaithfulness in the operation.

He expects to visit occasionally the surrounding Towns and Villages. When absent he will always make it known through the papers.

☞All Orders left with Col. M. W. Alexander, or sent to the Post Office at this place, will be attended to promptly.

Room at Col. M. W. Alexander's Hotel.

Jan. 20, 1841. 17tf

☞ Last Notice.

I AM settling my business, with a view to leave town early in the ensuing Spring. All debts due me, either of Accounts or Notes, are now due and must be paid. After January Court, I shall proceed to collect all debts, then unpaid, by law. Interest will be charged on all accounts over 12 months' standing.

N. B. TAYLOR.

The remaining portion of my stock of Goods yet on hand, are offered for CASH, decidedly cheaper than any others in town—wholesale or retail.

Charlotte, Jan'y. 11, 1841. 61tf

Mrs. MARY PORTER,

Milliner & Mantua-Maker,

RESPECTFULLY returns her thanks to her friends, for the liberal encouragement she has received. She is still prepared to accommodate her friends; and in addition to her business she has purchased, and will continue to keep on hand, an assortment of

Silks, Satins, Muslins, Muslin de laines, Ginghams & Calicos,

suitable for Ladies Dresses, which she is prepared to make up to order. Also, she intends to keep on hand a handsome assortment of

Ladies Cloaks.

She will also have a supply of SILK BONNETS from 90 to $5.

Those indebted to her for work are requested to settle either by CASH or Note, by the 1st of March. Cash would be preferred, as she wants money to renew her stock of Goods and pay what she owes at the North.

Charlotte, Jan'y 13, 1841. 16tf

BRIGADE ORDERS.

HEAD-QUARTERS, }
Concord, N. C., Jan. 1, 1841. }

To the Colonels commanding the following Regiments in the 11th Brigade and 4th Division of North Carolina Militia.

YOU are, by these orders, commanded to parade your respective Regiments as follows:

The Regiment of Militia in Cabarrus county at Concord, on Thursday the 4th of March next.

The Regiment of Cavalry composed of the Counties of Mecklenburg, Cabarrus and Montgomery, at Concord, on Thursday the 4th of March next.

The Regiment of Volunteers composed of the Counties of Mecklenburg, Cabarrus and Montgomery, at Concord, on Thursday the 4th of March next.

The North Regiment of Militia in the county of Mecklenburg, at Charlotte, on Tuesday the 9th of March next.

The South Regiment of said County, at Hoskinson's on Thursday the 11th of March next.

The Western Regiment of Militia in the County of Montgomery, at Eben Hearn's, on Tuesday the 16th of March next.

The Eastern Regiment of Militia of said County, at Lawrenceville, on Thursday the 18th of March next.

The above Regiments will appear on the days above mentioned, Equipped as the law requires, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for Review and Inspection by the Brigadier General.

WILLIAM C. MEANS,
Brig. Gen. 11th Brigade N. C. Militia.

The following Officers have been appointed and Commissioned to compose the Staff of the Brigadier General of the 11th Brigade and 4th Division of North Carolina Militia.

Maj. William Barringer, Aid de Camp.
Maj. William Alexander, Brigade Inspector.
Capt. Robt. S. Young, Brigade Quarter Master.
Dr. Charles J. Fox, Brigade Surgeon.

All Officers and Privates are commanded to respect and obey them accordingly.

WILLIAM C. MEANS,
Brig. Gen. 11th Brigade N. C. Militia.

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Charlotte, on the 1st of January, 1841.

A—Miss E. Alexander 2, Mrs. Vira D. Alexander, E. W. Alexander, E. L. Alexander, Thos. S. Ashe, George Allen.

B—Mrs. L. F. Brown, W. L. Black, J. Bremidt, G. G. Bostick, W. S. Bunker, S. N. Blank, A. Baty, J. Bigham.

C—G. S. Cox, Miss M. Chambers, B. Craige, Thos. Carnes, A. Coborn, E. Caldwell, Miss J. T. Chambers.

D—J. C. Davis, J. W. Dubarry, R. F. Davidson, Mrs. E. C. Dunn, S. Dunn, Sugar Dulin, J. Dickinson, Dr. M. Dougherty, Mrs. M. Davis, Dr. D. R. Dunlap, Mrs. J. Davidson, A. Durswin.

E—Dr. J. Erwin, John Elwood 2.

F—W. Finely, Saml. Feezle, J. C. Frazier, A. Flanegan, Miss Betsy Foster.

G—W. Ganse, Benj. Gullick, Bristoe Gray.

H—David Hyatt, Mrs. Margt. Henderson, Jas. Heath, Jos. Hayes, S. E. Hill, Jos. W. Hampton, S. B. Hall.

J—Isaac Jones, Robt. Johnson 3, Ransom Jacobs, Mrs. Mary Jones, T. T. Johnson, R. M. Jamison. John Johnson, Mrs. Ann Johnston, Wm. Jamison 2.

L—Ed. O. Lambert, Miss M. Long 2, M. Lawing, D. Lewis.

M—R. Mahan, J. B. Morris, M. M. Moor, H. Milton, D. McRee, J. S. Moor, Miss Jane Mahan, A. C. Miller, M. McGibbony, R. M. Malwee, H. McGlaughorn, F. H. Maxwell, J. Montgomery, Miss Margt. Moore.

O—Jas. Orman, Silas Orr.

P—Mrs. Mary Patterson, R. W. Parks 2, Susan Polk, W. Pitman, Cornelia Parks.

R—W. K. Reed, Ned Richison, Jas. Reed, Jos. Ross 2, A. W. Richison, J. B. Rodgers.

S—Dan Shelby, Mrs. Prudence Smith, Hugh Smith, R. R. Smith, Wm. Sloan, jon., Abraham Scott, Jas. R. Sample, Mrs. E. Scott, D. Sizer, Moses Strickland.

T—G. A. Todd, L. Thomas, John Todd, S. Turbiton.

W—T. T. Walker, R. Warnel, J. Witherspoon 2, Matthew Wallace 2, Aaron Wilhelm, Miles O. Wriston.

Y—Thos. Yancie 2.

195 H. B. WILLIAMS, P. M.

A FRESH SUPPLY of Moffatts Pills and Bitters just received and for sale at this Office.

A CARD.

DR. JAMES ASHBY, informs his friends and the public generally, that he has located himself in Charlotte; where he will be happy to attend the calls of those who may be disposed to favor him with their patronage. His Shop is in the Office of the Journal, a few doors South East of the Court House.

Jan. 12, 1841.

☞ DISSOLUTION. ☜

THE firm of Taylor, Harris & Co., have this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted by Note or Book Account are requested to call at the Store lately occupied by Mr. W. W. Elms and settle the same by CASH, immediately, as longer indulgence will not be granted. The business of the firm must be settled.

R. R. TAYLOR.
S. A. HARRIS.
G. C. MARVIN.

Jan'y. 1, 1841. 12tf

N. B. R. R. Taylor is authorized to settle all business of the firm of Taylor, Harris & Co.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber informs his former patrons and the public generally that he has removed the entire Stock of Goods lately owned by Taylor, Harris & Co. to the Brick Store, formerly occupied by W. W. Elms, which he will sell as low for CASH, (or to punctual dealers,) as any other man in the Place. All that he asks is, that the generous public will call and examine his Stock before they purchase elsewhere.

S. A. HARRIS.

Jan'y. 13, 1841. 16tf

SPOONER'S PATENT

HYGEIAN MEDICINES,

ARE the best and cheapest family and general medicines in use. These medicines are the result of a life of study and experience; the proprietor warrants them to effect a cure, or the purchase money will be returned by himself or travelling agent—They comprise the Hygeian or Family Pill; the Hygeian Tonic, to restore the debilitated or broken down constitution; the Uterine Pill, to cure those painful difficulties and diseases peculiar to women; and the Agua Pill, to cure intermittent fevers and agues. For further information, the afflicted are invited to possess themselves of the Hygeist and Extra Hygeist, *furnished gratis* at the proprietor's office, No. 2, Astor House, New-York, and by all his agents. These papers contain information exceedingly interesting to the sick and invalids, together with twenty-five useful receipts, and a mass of facts and certificates, that must convince every reasonable mind, that the Hygeian Medicines are invaluable.

For sale by

THOS. J. BOLTON, Agent.

Charlotte, Jan. 13, 1841.

PETERS' PILLS

PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS are daily effecting some of the most astonishing and wonderful cures that have ever been known—in consequence of which they have now become a shining mark, against which all the *arrows of disappointed hope, envy and uncharitableness* are levelled without distinction. The town and country are alike filled with their praise. The palace and poor house alike echo with their virtues. In all climates, under all temperatures, they still retain their wonderful powers, and exert them unattended by age or situation. They are simple in their preparation, mild in their action, thorough in their operation, and unrivalled in their results.

PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS

Are Anti-Bilious, Anti-Dyspepsia, and Anti-Mercurial, and may justly be considered a *Universal Medicine*—but they are peculiarly beneficial in the following complaints: Yellow and Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Croup, Liver Complaint, Sick Headache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Piles, Female Obstructions, Heartburn, Furred Tongue, Nausea, Distension of the Stomach and Bowels, Intipient Diarrhœa, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Cholic, Blotched or Sallow Complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, where a Cathartic or an Aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, griping nor debility. Retail price 50 cents per box.

—ALSO—

BECKWITH PILLS, GALLICHAN'S FEVER and AGUE PILLS, ALUM SPRING PILL, for the cure of Dyspepsia, Scrofulous, and Chronic Liver Disease, VALIER'S FRENCH PILL, an effectual remedy for the Gonorrhœa, &c. BRANDRETH'S PILLS, HARRISON'S SPECIFIC OINTMENT, &c. all for sale at the Drug Store of

C. J. FOX.

Charlotte, October, 1840. 4tf

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
WESTERN CAROLINA TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE;

A monthly paper, devoted to the Temperance Reform, published at Asheville, N. C.

EDITED BY D. B. M'ANALLY.

A TEMPERANCE CONVENTION that was held at this place early in September, resolved on publishing a paper of the above title and character and appointed Dr. John Dickson and D. R. M'Anally to conduct it. From the many pressing engagements Dr. Dickson already has, he deems it impracticable for him to be recognized as one of the editors, though he will cheerfully use all his influence otherwise, to promote its interest; the subscriber therefore, in obedience to the wishes of the Convention proceeds to issue this prospectus in his own name, with a hope that he will be aided in the undertaking by all the friends of the temperance cause throughout the country, and that the paper may soon have an extensive circulation.

FRIENDS OF THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE! to you we make a most earnest appeal—while thousands upon thousands of dollars are annually expended at theatres, at circuses, at the race track, or grocery, while no pains are spared, the luxury of retirement and ease foregone, and no labor deemed too severe to advance the interests of political aspirants, can you not do something to a cause that must be dear to every true patriot, philanthropist, and christian? Recollect there are but few, very few, such papers in all the Southern country. The Western part of North Carolina, the Western part of Virginia, and the Eastern part of Tennessee particularly, need a periodical of this kind, and it is for you now to say whether they shall have it.

The very low price at which it was fixed by the Convention will make it necessary that a very large subscription be had before the publication of it can be justified.

Should the subscription be deemed sufficient, the first number will be issued early in January next.

TERMS.

THE WESTERN CAROLINA TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE will be published on a medium sheet in quarto form, each number making eight pages, and will be furnished to subscribers at the very low price of FIFTY CENTS a copy. Where single copies are taken the payment must be made invariably upon the reception of the first number.

Postmasters, editors or publishers of papers and all Ministers of the gospel are authorized agents.

All papers friendly to the cause, will please give the above a few insertions.

Asheville N. C., Oct. 30, 1840.

BALNK WARRANTS for sale at this OFFICE.

2 Young Negroes for Sale.

A GIRL and BOY, any person wishing to purchase such property, will please call at this Office.

Jan. 11, 1841. 16tf

Pay Up.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber, are requested to settle their accounts by CASH, between this and January Court, without further notice.

C. J. FOX.

Dec. 30, 1840. 15tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public generally, that he is now living at the house formerly occupied by Mrs. Harris, and is prepared to take Young Ladies as BOARDERS, at $9 per month. The place is very private and very convenient to the Academy. No pains will be spared to render those who may board with him comfortable.

R. P. BOYD.

Dec. 26, 1840. 13tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of A. & W. Alexander and Alexander & Brothers, previous to the year 1840, are earnestly requested to call and settle their Notes and Accounts by CASH before or during the week of January Court. Our customers know that we have been slow to enforce collections and we hope our friends will not be offended if we are driven to it now, as we are trying to make arrangements to purchase an

Early Spring Stock of Goods.

ALEXANDER & BROTHERS.

Charlotte, N. C., Dec. 16, 1840. 11tf

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM the subscriber, 9 miles North of Charlotte, on the 20th of December last, a brown HORSE, 15 or 16 years old, and about 16 hands high. No particular marks recollected. Any person giving information of said horse, so that he can be got, shall be reasonably rewarded.

JAMES DOUGHERTY.

Jan. 4, 1841. 15tf

GROCERIES.

THE Subscriber has just received from Charleston, a large stock of *GROCERIES, LIQUORS &c.*, consisting of

10 barrels SUGAR, various qualities,
20 bags Rio COFFEE,
5 barrels Loaf SUGAR,
Chests of Hyson, Gunpowder and Black Tea
25 boxes best English CHEESE
5 do do Pine Apple do
15 do new crop Malaga RAISINS
10,000 best Spanish SEGARS
24 Grind Stones, assorted sizes
2 Tierces RICE,
6 qr. casks fine Champaigne BRANDY,
5 do do old Cognaire do
5 do do Holland GIN,
5 do do Old Madeira WINE
10 boxes Lemon SYRUP,

and various other articles not enumerated, all of which will be sold low for CASH and CASH only wholesale or retail.

R. H. BRALY.

Charlotte, Nov. 24, 1840. 12tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber returns his grateful acknowledgements for past favors.—Having disposed of his establishment, it becomes necessary to close business without delay. It is expected that those indebted to the subscriber will make immediate settlement, by Cash or Note—the Cash would be preferred, as it takes that article to satisfy Journeymen and Merchants. All accounts not settled by the first of February will be handed over for collection.

THOS. S. ALEXANDER.

Charlotte, Sept. 14, 1840. 51tf

N. B. Bethune & Johnson having succeeded me in the business, I heartily recommend them to my friends and the public as competent workmen, accommodating and punctual. I have no hesitation in saying that the firm will give more general satisfaction than has ever been given heretofore. I intend to remain with them for some time for the purpose of closing my business.

THOS. S. ALEXANDER.

NEW FIRM.

BETHUNE & JOHNSON

TENDER their services to the citizens of Charlotte and the public in general as

TAILORS.

No exertion shall be wanting on their part to give general satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage. All work done in their establishment warranted to be made in the most durable manner and latest fashion.

Good Pits warranted on all occasions.

Charlotte, Sept. 14, 1840. 51tf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber would inform the citizens of Charlotte and the public in general that they have removed from T. S. Alexander's, old stand to the south east wing of Leroy Spring's, brick building where they will continue to carry on the Tailoring Business.

BETHUNE & JOHNSON

Dec. 22, 1840.

FOR CASH ONLY.

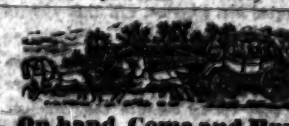
Bale Yarn & Brown Shirting

Manufactured at Lexington, N. C.

I HAVE received a quantity of the above articles, which I will sell wholesale or retail, at very reduced prices. I believe the Shirtings the best I ever saw in any part of the United States I wish the Merchants and Farmers to call and examine, and I shall be sure of a sale.

H. B. WILLIAMS, *Agent.*

Charlotte, July 14, 1840. 42tf



On hand, Come and Buy!

I HAVE on hand at this time, several **Carryalls, Jumpers, Carryhees,** and **2** well-finished **Sulkies,** one of which is very fine, and I am continually putting up Work in the above line. Gentlemen wishing to buy would do well to call in and see for themselves as good terms will be given them.

All kinds of REPAIRING done as heretofore, 2 doors below the Methodist Episcopal Church, on Seventh street.

WM. L. MITCHELL.

Charlotte, July 7, 1840. 41tf

JOB PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office.

Gold Mine for Sale.

THE undersigned offers for sale the valuable Gold Mine, now worked by him, and known as the Phillips Mine, four miles North of Charlotte, in Mecklenburg County, N. C. For terms apply to me on the premises, or address me at Charlotte.

SEAN HUNTER.

Oct. 28, 1840.

Dr. C. J. FOX,

HAS constantly on hand a large supply of

PERFUMERIES, WINES and SPIRITS,

for Medical Uses,

VARNISHES, &c. &c.

over offered in this market. Also, some very

Choice Tobacco,

all of which he will sell low for CASH or on approved credit. All ORDERS from a distance punctually attended to and carefully packed up.

His Stock is now almost entirely fresh and warranted genuine.

Aug. 11, 1840. 45tf

Competition is the "LIFE" of "TRADE."

THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Mecklenburg County and the public in general, that he has again commenced the

Coach Making Business

in the town of Charlotte, and is now prepared to execute all ORDERS in his line, from the most common to the finest. Having had nine years experience in the business and employed workmen of a superior grade and number well SEARCHED, he feels warranted in saying, that his Work shall be equal, if not superior, to any made in this section of country. All he asks is a fair trial, as his Work shall not be excelled in point of elegance, beauty or durability.

All REPAIRING done in the best style and the shortest notice.

His SHOP will be found one door North of Mr. Sumner's dwelling house.

CHARLES OVERMAN.

Charlotte, Jan. 6, 1840. 15tf

ENCOURAGE HOME MANUFACTURES.

THE subscriber respectfully tenders his thanks to the inhabitants of Mecklenburg and surrounding country, for the very liberal patronage bestowed on him since he has been engaged in this place in the

Manufacturing of Carriages

and assures them that his work, as hereafter shall be finished on the most improved and fashionable plans. Those in want of Carriages would do well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

All ORDERS from a distance will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All kinds of REPAIRING done with neatness and on moderate terms.

CARTER CRITTENDEN.

April 10, 1840. 37tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale the well known Stock Horse NAPOLEON, imported from France three years ago. He has been in possession between two and three years, and I can say without the fear of contradiction, that his Colts for size and form, cannot be surpassed by any in the State. A reasonable credit will be given, or good notes taken in payment.

WM. F. MILES.

Dec. 22, 1840. 13tf

MOFFATT'S Vegetable Life Medicines.

THESE medicines are tendered for their use to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and adding them with tone and tone and vigor. A many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable the happy effects of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS & PHŒNIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefited, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they subsequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves to diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the walls of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them, and to remove the hardened feces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these and leave much collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or violent diarrhœa, with its imminent dangers. The latter is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of those well informed men against quack medicines—or medicines prepared and published to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the secretory organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, nourishes freely through the veins, reaches every part of the system, and triumphantly expels the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffatt's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhœa, Chills and Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsy, Piles of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scurvy, Ulcers, Inveterate Sores, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Common Colds and Influenza, and all bad Eruptions and Bad Complexions, Salt Rheum, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In FEVER and AGUE, particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful; so much so that in the Fever and Ague districts, Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

MOFFATT'S MEDICAL MANUAL, designed as a domestic guide to health—This neat pamphlet, edited by W. B. Moffatt, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffatt's theory of diseases, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevention of disease, and the causes thereof. Prices 25 cents. For sale by Mr. Moffatt's agents generally.

These Valuable Medicines are for sale by

T. J. BOLTON,
Charlotte, N. C.